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JHARKHAND STATE ELECTRICITY REGULATORY COMMISSION

NOTIFICATION

9th August, 2025

JSERC (Determination of Tariff for Procurement of Power from Solar PV Power Project and Solar Thermal Power Project) Regulations, 2025

Notification No. 112

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 86 (1) (a), (b) and (c) read with (e), Section 61(a to h), Section 62 (1), Section 63 and Section 181 (1) of the Electricity Act 2003 and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission hereby makes the following Regulations.

A1: SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

This Regulation may be called the 'Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Determination of tariff for procurement of power from solar PV power project and solar thermal power project) Regulations, 2025'.

These Regulations shall extend to the whole state of Jharkhand.

These Regulations shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Jharkhand Gazette and unless reviewed earlier or extended by the Commission, and shall remain in force upto 31st March, 2028.

A2: DEFINITION AND INTERPRETATION

In this Regulation unless the context otherwise requires:

a) **'Act'** means the Electricity Act, 2003 (36 of 2003);

b) **'Auxiliary energy consumption' or 'AUX'** in relation to a period in the case of a generating station means the quantum of energy consumed by auxiliary equipment of the generating station and transformer losses within the generating station expressed as a percentage of the sum of gross energy generated at the generator terminals of all the units of the generating station;

c) **'Capital cost'** means the cost inclusive of all capital work including plant and machinery, civil work, land including leasehold land, erection and commissioning, financing and interest during construction;

d) **'Commission'** means the Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (JSERC);

e) **'CERC'** means The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission referred to in subsection (1) of section 76 of the Act;

f) **'Control Period'** means the period during which the norms for determination of tariff specified in these regulations shall remain valid;

g) **'Day'** means a continuous period starting at 00.00 hours and ending at 24.00 hours;

h) **'Distribution Licensee or Discom'** means a Licensee authorised to operate and maintain a distribution system for supplying electricity to the consumers in his area of supply;

i) **'Floating solar project' or 'FPV'** means a solar PV power project where the arrays of photovoltaic panels on the structure of the project float on top of a body of water, such as an artificial basin or lake, with the help of a floater, anchoring, and mooring system;

j) **'Grid'** means the high voltage backbone system of inter-connected transmission lines, sub-stations and generating plants;

k) **'Grid Code'** shall mean the JSERC (State Grid Code), Regulations, 2008 & its amendment from time to time;

l) **'Infrastructure cost'** means the cost of auxiliaries, cost of land, site development charges and other civil works, transportation charges, cost of evacuation up to interconnection point;

m) **'Installed capacity' or 'IC'** means the summation of the nameplate capacities of all the units of the generating station or the capacity of the generating station (reckoned at the generator terminals). In the case of Solar PV power projects and Floating solar projects, installed capacity shall be the sum of nameplate capacities (Nominal AC power) of the inverters of the project;

n) **'Inter-connection Point'** means interface point of renewable energy generating facility with the transmission system or distribution system, as the case may be;

(i) in relation to Solar PV powerprojects, Solar hybrid energy projects and Solar with storage projects, inter-connection point shall be line isolator on outgoing feeder on HV side of the pooling substation;

(ii) in relation to Solar thermal power projects the, inter-connection point shall be line isolator on outgoing feeder on HV side of generator transformer;

o) **'MNRE'** means the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy of the Government of India;

p) **'Operation and Maintenance expenses' or 'O&Mexpenses'** means the expenditure incurred on operation and maintenance of the project, or part thereof, and includes the expenditure on manpower, repairs, spares, consumables, insurance and overheads;

q) **'Project'** means a generating station or an evacuation system up to an inter-connection point, as the case may be;

r) **'Renewable energy' or 'RE'** means the electricity generated from renewable energy sources;

s) **'Solar energy project'** means a generating station that produces electricity from Solar energy;

t) **'Other renewable energy source'** means and includes other sources of renewable energy such as hydro and wind, including its integration with combined cycle, biomass, biofuel cogeneration, urban or municipal waste, and such other sources as recognised or approved by the MoP/MNRE;

u) **'Solar with storage project'** means a combination of Solar PV power project(s) with storage at the same inter-connection point;

v) **'Solar hybrid energy project'** means a project that produces electricity from a combination of Solar and renewable energy sources and/or storage connected at the same inter-connection point;

w) **'Solar PV power project'** means a project that uses sunlight for direct conversion into electricity through photovoltaic technology and is based on technologies such as crystalline silicon, thin film, or any other technology as approved by MNRE;

Provided that the canal top based project which has ground mounted support shall also be considered under Solar PV power project

x) **'Solar thermal power project'** means a project that uses sunlight for direct conversion into electricity through concentrated solar power technology and is based on line focus or point focus principle;

y) **'Storage'** means energy storage system utilizing method and technologies like, solid state batteries, flow batteries, pumped storage, compressed air, fuel cells, hydrogen storage or any other technology, to store various forms of energy and to deliver the stored energy in the form of electricity;

z) **'Tariff period'** for renewable energy projects will be same as their Useful Life and tariff period shall be considered from the date of commercial operation of such power projects.

aa) **'Useful Life'** in relation to the project, including a dedicated evacuation system, from the date of commercial operation of such project, shall mean the following: -

a)	Solar PV power project/ floating solar project/Solar thermal power project	25 years
b)	Solar hybrid energy project	Minimum of the Useful Life of different RE technologies combined for Solar hybrid energy project for Composite Tariff
c)	Solar with storage project	25 years

bb) **'Year'** means a financial year.

All other expressions used herein although not specifically defined herein, but defined in the Act, shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Act. The other expressions used herein but not specifically defined in this Regulation or in the Act but defined under any law passed by the Parliament applicable to electricity industry in the State shall have the meaning assigned to them in such law.

A3: SCOPE AND EXTENT OF APPLICATION

These regulations shall apply to cases where tariff for a grid connected generating station or a unit thereof commissioned during the Control Period and based on Renewable energy sources, is to be determined by the Commission under Section 62 read with Section 86 of the Act.

Provided that in cases of solar PV power projects, floating solar projects, solar thermal power projects, Solar hybrid energy projects, Solar with storage projects, these regulations shall apply subject to the fulfilment of eligibility criteria specified in Regulation A4 of these Regulations.

A4: ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Solar PV power project, Floating solar project and Solar thermal power project – The project is based on technologies approved by MNRE.

Provided that floating solar projects installed with existing renewable energy projects other than ground mounted Solar PV projects shall be treated as Solar hybrid energy projects.

Solar hybrid energy project – The rated capacity of generation from one renewable energy source is at least 33% of the total installed capacity of the Solar hybrid energy project, which operates at the same point of interconnection: Provided that energy is injected into the grid at the same interconnection point and metering is done at such a common interconnection point accordingly.

Solar with storage project – The Project that uses energy generated from Solar PV power project to store energy in a storage facility, which is connected at the same point of interconnection as such Solar PV power project.

Chapter 1:

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

A5: CONTROL PERIOD

The Control Period or Review Period under these Regulations shall last upto 31st March 2028 from the date of publication in Jharkhand gazette

Provided that the tariff determined as per these Regulations for the solar projects commissioned during the Control Period, shall continue to be applicable for the entire duration of the Tariff Period as specified in Regulation A6 below.

Provided further that the revision in Regulations for next Control Period shall be undertaken six months prior to the end of the first Control Period and in case Regulations for the next Control Period are not notified until commencement of next Control Period, the tariff norms as per these Regulations shall continue to remain applicable until notification of the revised Regulations subject to adjustments as per revised Regulations.

A6: TARIFF PERIOD

The Tariff Period for Projects, eligible under A4 of the regulation, will be same as their Useful Life as defined in Regulation A2 (2.1) (aa) of these Regulations.

Tariff period under these Regulations shall be considered from the date of commercial operation of the Projects, covered under clause A4 of these regulations.

Tariff determined as per these Regulations shall be applicable for Solar energy power projects, for the duration of the Tariff Period as stipulated under Clause (6.1) and (6.2).

A7: PROJECT SPECIFIC TARIFF

The tariff shall invariably be determined through a transparent process of competitive bidding in accordance with the Guidelines issued by the Central Government under Section 63 of the Act, and the Commission shall adopt such tariff in accordance with the Guidelines issued by the Central Government under Section 63 of the Act.

Provided that if there is no participation in the process of competitive bidding for Solar PV power projects above the threshold limit of 10 MW, the Commission shall reserve the right to approve the Project specific tariff for such project on a case to case basis.

Provided further that the Project specific tariff for Solar PV power projects below the eligible threshold limit of 10 MW for participating in Competitive Bidding may be determined on a case to case basis.

Project Specific Tariffon a case to case basis, shall be determined by the Commission for the following types of projects:

(i) Solar PV power projects, Floating solar projects and Solar thermal power projects;

(ii) Solar hybrid energy projects; and

(iii) Solar with storage projects;

Financial and operational norms specified in these regulations, except for capital cost, shall be the ceiling norms while determining the project specific tariff.

A8: PETITION AND PROCEEDINGS FOR DETERMINATION OF TARIFF

A petition for determination of tariff shall be accompanied by such fee as may be specified in the JSERC (Fees, Fines & Charges) Regulations, 2024 , as amended from time to time or any subsequent re-enactment thereof, and shall be accompanied by:

(i) Information in form 1.1, 2.1 as the case may be, as appended to these regulations;

(ii) Detailed project report outlining technical and operational details, site specific aspects, basis for capital cost, detailed break-up of capital cost and financing plan;

(iii) A statement of all applicable terms and conditions and anticipated expenditure for the period for which tariff is to be determined;

(iv) A statement containing details of the calculation of any grant, subsidy, or incentive received, due or assumed to be due, from the Central Government or State Government or both. This statement shall also include the proposed tariff calculated without such subsidy or incentive;

(v) Consent from the beneficiary for procurement of power from renewable energy project, unless such requirement has been exempted by the Central or State Government; and

(vi) Following documents in case of a petition for determination of tariff by Solar energy projects, where tariff from such renewable energy sources is generally determined through a competitive bidding process in accordance with provisions of Section 63 of the Act:

(a) Rationale for opting Project specific tariff instead of competitive bidding; and

(b) Competitiveness of the proposed tariff vis-à-vis tariff discovered through competitive bidding/ tariff prevalent in the market.

A9: TARIFF STRUCTURE

The tariff for Projects shall consist of the following components:

(i) Capital Cost;

(ii) Capacity Utilization Factor;

(iii) Auxiliary consumption;

(iv) Return on equity;

(v) Interest on loan;

(vi) Depreciation;

(vii) Interest on working capital; and

(viii) Operation and Maintenance expenses;

The subsequent sections detail the terms and conditions of various components set by the Commission for determination of tariff from the solar PV and solar thermal power projects.

A10: TARIFF DESIGN

The Project specific tariff shall be determined, on a levelized basis, considering the year of commissioning of the project, for the Tariff Period of the project:

For the purpose of levelized tariff computation, a discount factor equivalent to the post-tax weighted average cost of capital shall be considered.

A11: TREATMENT FOR OVER-GENERATION

In case a renewable energy project, in a given year, generates energy in excess of the capacity utilization factor or plant load factor, as the case may be specified under these Regulations, the renewable energy project may sell such excess energy in the market under bilateral or collective transactions, provided that the first right of refusal for such excess energy shall vest with the concerned beneficiary. In case the concerned beneficiary purchases the excess energy, the tariff for such excess energy shall be equal to the tariff applicable for that year.

Chapter 2:

FINANCIAL PRINCIPLES

A12: CAPITAL COST

Norms for capital cost, as specified in relevant chapters of these regulations, shall be inclusive of land cost, pre development expenses, all capital work including plant & machinery, civil work, erection, commissioning, financing cost, interest during construction and evacuation infrastructure up to an inter-connection point.

Provided that for project specific tariff determination, the generating company shall submit the break-up of capital cost items along with its petition in the manner specified under Regulation A8.

A13: DEBT EQUITY RATIO

For determination of project specific tariff, the debt-equity ratio shall be considered as 70:30: Provided that:

(i) The project specific tariffs, where the equity actually deployed is more than 30% of the capital cost, equity in excess of 30% shall be treated as a normative loan;

(ii) The project specific tariffs where equity actually deployed is less than 30% of the capital cost, the actual equity shall be considered for determination of tariff;

(iii) The equity invested in foreign currency shall be designated in Indian rupees on the date of each investment;

(iv) The debt-equity ratio shall be considered after deducting the amount of grant or capital subsidy received for the project for arriving at the amount of debt and equity; and

(v) The premium, if any, raised by the generating company, while issuing share capital and investment of internal resources created out of its free reserve, for the funding of the project, shall be reckoned as paid up capital for the purpose of computing return on equity, only if such premium amount and internal resources are actually utilized for meeting the capital expenditure of the renewable energy project.

The project developer shall submit the resolution of the Board of the company or approval of the competent authority in other cases regarding the infusion of funds from internal resources in support of the utilization made or proposed to be made to meet the capital expenditure of the renewable energy project.

A14: LOAN TENURE AND INTEREST ON LOAN

Loan Tenure

(i) For determination of project specific tariff, loan tenure of 15 years shall be considered.

Interest on Loan

(ii) The loan arrived at in the manner indicated in Regulation A13 shall be considered as gross normative loans for the calculation of interest on loans. For Project specific tariff, the normative loan outstanding as on the 1st of April of every year shall be worked out by deducting the cumulative repayment up to the 31st of March of the previous year from the gross normative loan.

(iii) For the purpose of computation of tariff, the normative interest rate of two hundred (250 basis points above the average State Bank of India Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR) (one-year tenure) prevalent during the last available six months shall be considered.

(iv) Notwithstanding any moratorium period availed by the project developer, the repayment of the loan shall be considered from the first year of commercial operation of the project and shall be equal to the annual depreciation allowed.

A15: DEPRECIATION

The value base for the purpose of depreciation shall be the Capital Cost of the asset admitted by the Commission. The Salvage value of the asset shall be considered as 10% and depreciation shall be allowed up to maximum of 90% of the Capital Cost of the asset.

Depreciation per annum shall be based on 'Differential Depreciation Approach' over loan period beyond loan tenure over useful life computed on Straight Line Method'. The depreciation rate for the first 15 years of the Tariff Period shall be 4.66% per annum and the remaining depreciation shall be spread over the remaining useful life of the project from 16th year onwards.

Depreciation shall be chargeable from the first year of commercial operation.

Provided that in case of commercial operation of the asset for part of the year, depreciation shall be charged on pro rata basis

A16: RETURN ON EQUITY

The value base for equity shall be as determined under Regulation A13.

The normative Return on Equity for renewable energy projects other than Solar with storage projects shall be 14%, and that for the Solar with storage projects shall be 15%. The normative Return on Equity shall be grossed up by the latest available notified Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) rate for the first 20 years of the Tariff Period and by the latest available notified Corporate Tax rate for the remaining Tariff Period.

A17: INTEREST ON WORKING CAPITAL

The Working Capital requirement in respect of Solar PV power projects, Floating solar projects, Solar thermal power projects, and Solar with storage projects shall be computed in accordance with the following:

(i) Operation and Maintenance expenses for one month;

(ii) Receivables equivalent to 45 days of tariff for the sale of electricity calculated on the Capacity Utilisation Factor or Plant Load Factor, as the case may be; and

(iii) Maintenance spares equivalent to 15% of Operation and Maintenance expenses.

Interest on Working Capital shall be at an interest rate equivalent to the normative interest rate of three hundred and twenty-five (325) basis points above the average State Bank of India Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR) (one-year tenure) prevalent during the last available six months.

A18: CALCULATION OF CAPACITY UTILIZATION FACTOR AND PLANT LOAD FACTOR

The number of hours in a year for calculation of the capacity utilization factor and plant load factor, as the case may be, shall be considered as 8766.

A19: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Operation and Maintenance expenses shall be determined for the Tariff Period of the project based on normative O&M expenses specified in these regulations for the first year of the Control Period.

Normative O&M expenses allowed during the first year of the Control Period, i.e. financial year 2025-26, under these regulations, shall be escalated at the rate of 5.25% per annum for the Tariff Period.

A20: REBATE

For payment of bills of the generating company through revolving and valid letter of credit on presentation or through National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) or Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) payment mode within a period of 5 days of presentation of bills, a rebate of 1.5% on bill amount shall be allowed. Explanation: In case of computation of '5 days', the number of days shall be counted consecutively without considering any holiday. However, in case the last day or 5th day is an official holiday, the 5th day for the purpose of rebate shall be construed as the immediate succeeding working day.

Where payments are made on any day after 5 days within a period of one month from the date of presentation of bills by the generating company, a rebate of 1% shall be allowed.

A21: LATE PAYMENT SURCHARGE

In case the payment of any bill for charges payable under these regulations is delayed beyond a period of 45 days from the date of presentation of bills, a late payment surcharge as specified in the Ministry of Power - Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge and Related Matters) Rules, 2022 as amended from time to time shall be levied by the generating company.

A22: SUBSIDY OR INCENTIVE BY THE CENTRAL OR THE STATE GOVERNMENT

The Commission shall take into consideration any incentive, grant or subsidy from the Central or State Government, including accelerated depreciation benefit, availed by the project while determining the tariff under these regulations:

Provided that the following principles shall be considered for ascertaining income tax benefit on account of accelerated depreciation, if availed, for the purpose of tariff determination:

(i) Assessment of benefit shall be based on normative capital cost, accelerated depreciation rate and corporate income tax rate as per relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as amended from time to time; and

(ii) Capitalization of renewable energy projects during the second half of the fiscal year.

(iii) Per unit benefit shall be derived on a levelized basis at a discount factor equivalent to the weighted average cost of capital.

Any grant, subsidy or incentive availed by renewable energy project, which is not considered at the time of determination of tariff, shall be deducted by the beneficiary in subsequent bills after receipt of such grant, subsidy or incentive in suitable instalments or within such period as may be stipulated by the Commission.

In case the Central or State Government or their agencies provide any generation- based incentive, which is specifically over and above the tariff, such incentive shall neither be taken into account while determining the tariff nor be deducted by the beneficiary in subsequent bills raised by the particular Renewable energy project.

A23: STATUTORY CHARGES

The renewable energy project developer shall recover from the beneficiaries the statutory charges imposed by the State and Central Government, such as electricity duty on auxiliary consumption, subject to the maximum of normative auxiliary consumption.

Chapter 3:

PARAMETERS FOR SOLAR PV POWER PROJECTS, SOLAR THERMAL POWER PROJECTS AND FLOATING SOLAR PROJECTS

A24: CAPITAL COST

The Commission shall determine only project specific capital costs considering the prevailing market trends.

A25: CAPACITY UTILISATION FACTOR

The Commission shall only approve capacity utilisation factors for project specific tariffs:

Provided that the minimum capacity utilization factor for Solar PV power projects shall be 19%:

Provided further that the minimum capacity utilization factor for Solar thermal power projects shall be 23%:

Provided also that the minimum capacity utilisation factor for Floating solar projects shall be 19%.

A26: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The Commission shall determine only project specific O&M expenses considering the prevailing market trends.

A27: AUXILIARY CONSUMPTION

The Commission shall only approve auxiliary consumption for project specific tariffs:

Provided that the maximum auxiliary consumption for Solar PV power projects shall be 0.75%;

Provided further that the maximum auxiliary consumption for Solar thermal power projects shall be 10%;

Provided also that the maximum auxiliary consumption for Floating solar projects shall be 0.75%.

Chapter 4:

PARAMETERS FOR SOLAR HYBRID ENERGY PROJECTS

A28: CAPITAL COST

The capital cost shall be determined on a project specific basis considering the prevailing market trends.

A29: CAPACITY UTILISATION FACTOR

The Commission shall determine only project specific capacity utilisation factor in respect of Solar hybrid energy projects, taking into consideration the proportion of rated capacity of each renewable energy source, as the case may be, and applicable capacity utilisation factor for such renewable energy sources, as the case may be:

Provided that the minimum capacity utilization factor for Solar hybrid energy projects shall be 30% when measured at the inter-connection point, where the energy is injected into the grid.

A30: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The Commission shall determine only project specific O&M expenses considering the prevailing market trends.

A31: TARIFF

The tariff for a Solar hybrid energy project shall be a composite levelised tariff for the project as a whole by factoring in the tariff components up to the minimum of the useful life of the RE technologies combined for such Solar hybrid energy projects:

Provided that, in case any of the RE technologies combined for the Solar hybrid energy projects is left with a further useful life, the levelised tariff for the remaining useful life of such RE technology shall be determined separately by factoring in the tariff components for the remaining useful life.

Chapter 5:

PARAMETERS FOR SOLAR WITH STORAGE PROJECT

A32: CAPITAL COST

The Commission shall determine only project specific capital costs for Solar with storage projects considering the prevailing market trends

A33: STORAGE EFFICIENCY

The Commission shall approve the storage efficiency only for project specific tariffs: Provided that the minimum efficiency for storage based on the technology of solid state batteries shall be 85%:

Provided further that the minimum efficiency for Storage based on the Technology of Pumped Storage shall be 75%.

Efficiency of the storage component of renewable energy with a storage project shall be measured as the ratio of output energy received from storage and input energy supplied to the storage component of such project on an annual basis.

A34: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The Commission shall determine only project specific O&M expenses considering the prevailing market trends.

A35: TARIFF

The tariff for Solar energy with storage project shall be a composite tariff or differential tariff based on the time of day, determined for energy supplied from the Project, including the energy supplied from the storage facility:

Provided that such tariff may be determined for the supply of power on round the clock basis or for time periods as agreed by the Project Developer and Beneficiary.

Chapter 6:

OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS

A36: SCHEDULING

All the Solar PV power projects including Solar thermal power projects shall not be subjected to merit order despatch as envisaged under the CERC (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2023 as amended from time to time;

Solar PV power projects with capacity of 5 MW and above and connected at the connection point of 33 KV level and above shall be subjected to scheduling and despatch code as specified under Jharkhand Electricity Regulatory Commission (State Grid Code) Regulations, 2008, as amended from time to time.

However, System operator may instruct the solar generator to back down generation on consideration of grid security or safety of any equipment or personnel is endangered and solar generator shall comply with the same. For this, Data Acquisition System facility shall be provided for transfer of information to concerned SLDC and RLDC (if applicable).

The schedule of solar generation shall be given by the solar generator based on availability of the generator, weather forecasting, solar insolation, season and normal solar generation curve and shall be vetted by the SLDC in which the generator is located and incorporated in the intra-state schedule. If SLDC is of the opinion that the schedule is not realistic, it may ask the solar generator to modify the schedule.

Concerned SLDC and RLDC shall maintain the record of schedule from renewable power generating stations based on solar from the point of view of grid security. While scheduling generating stations in a region, system operator shall aim at utilizing available solar energy fully.

The despatch principles for electricity generated from Solar PV power projects shall be as per the provisions of the Jharkhand Electricity Regulatory Commission (State Grid Code) Regulations, 2008, as amended from time to time, except where specific provision has been made under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2023as amended from time to time.

A37: METERING AND BILLING

The metering and communication arrangements shall be provided in accordance with the JSERC (Open Access in Intra-State Transmission and Distribution) Regulations, 2016 and subsequent amendments thereof, Grid Code and Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006 in consultation with Distribution Licensee/State Transmission Utility. The periodicity of testing, checking, calibration etc., will be governed by the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006 and regulations issued by the Commission from time to time in this regard.

Main and Check Meters shall have facility to communicate its reading to State Load Dispatch Centre on real time basis or otherwise as may be specified by the Commission.

Meter reading shall be taken as per the procedure devised by the Distribution Licensee/State Load Despatch Centre. The term ‘Meter’ shall include Current transformers, voltage/potential transformers, wiring between them and meter box/panel etc.

Billing of the metered energy shall be carried out on a monthly basis.

A38: OUTAGE PLANNING

Annual outage plan should be prepared in advance for the financial year by Grid Coordination Committee in consultation with SLDC and RLDC (if applicable)for the State Grid and reviewed on quarterly and monthly basis. The outage planning of solar power plant and its associated evacuation network shall be planned to extract maximum power from these renewable sources of energy. Outage of solar power plant should be planned, if required during the rainy season.

A39: FINANCIAL BENEFITS

The Department of Industries, Government of Jharkhand notified the Jharkhand Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2021. The policy states that thrust will be given to develop renewable and environment friendly sources of energy. Project(s) eligible under clause A4 of these regulationswhose date of commercial operation falls after the effective date of implementation of the policy, shall be deemed to be a new industrial unit and will be entitled to all the incentives under the prevailing Industrial Policy.

Provided the financial benefits (if any) as per the Jharkhand State Solar Policy 2022 shall also be available for the developer and shall be considered at the time of determination of tariff.

Chapter 7:

MISCELLANEOUS

A40: DEVIATION FROM NORMS

Tariff for electricity generated from a generating station based on renewable energy sources, may also be agreed between the generating company and beneficiary, in deviation from the norms specified in these regulations: Provided that the levelized tariff of the project calculated on the basis of the norms specified in these regulations shall be the ceiling levelized tariff.

A41: GUIDELINES OF COMPETENT AUTHORITY

Policy/guidelines issued by the Ministry of Power, Government of India, MNRE, State Government and any other competent authority in this regard from time to time shall prevail.

A42: POWER TO RELAX.

The Commission may by general or special order, for reasons to be recorded in writing, and after giving an opportunity of hearing to the parties likely to be affected may relax any of the provisions of these regulations on its own motion or on an application made before it by an interested person.

A43: POWER TO REMOVE DIFFICULTIES

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of these regulations, the commission may, be general or specific order, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty.

A44: POWER TO AMEND

The Commission may from time to time add, vary, alter, modify or amend any provisions of these regulations on its own motion or on any application made before it by an interested person.

By Order of the Commission,

Rajendra Prasad Nayak,
Secretary

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